



# Biological Evaluation Form

**Main CSJ:** 0338-11-056

**Date of Evaluation:** August 8, 2016

Project has no Federal nexus.

**Proposed Letting Date:** September 2021

Project not assigned to TxDOT under the NEPA Assignment MOU

**District(s):** Houston

**County(ies):** Montgomery

**Roadway Name:** LP 336 south

**Limits From:** IH 45

**Limits To:** FM 1314

**Project Description:** Widen Loop 336 from existing two-lane to a four-lane divided roadway.

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried-out by TxDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 16, 2014, and executed by FHWA and TxDOT.

## Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Yes Is the action area of the proposed project within the range and in suitable habitat of federally protected species?

Date that the [IPaC system](#) was accessed: July 7, 2016

No Would the proposed project affect federally protected species and/or habitat?

**\*Explain:**

Least tern (*Sterna antillarum*) - Not affected (project is not a wind-related project within migratory route).  
Piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) - Not affected (project is not a wind-related project within migratory route).  
Red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) - Not affected (project is not a wind-related project within migratory route).  
Red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*)- Not affected (no nesting or foraging habitat in vicinity of project)

Resources consulted or activities conducted to make effect determination (if applicable):

- TPWD County List       USFWS Critical Habitat Maps       Species Expert Consulted
- Aerial Photography       Coastal Areas Maps       Site Visit
- Topographic Map       Species Study Conducted       Karst Zone Maps
- Ecological Mapping System of Texas (EMST)       Natural Diversity Database (NDD)

Other:



### Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

Yes Is there potential for nesting birds to be present in the project action area during construction?

No Were active nests identified during the site survey?

Yes Will BMPs will be incorporated to protect migratory bird nests?

### Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA)

Yes Does the proposed project have the potential to impact Bald or Golden Eagles?

Yes Is there potential for Bald or Golden Eagles to nest in the action area of the proposed project during construction activities?

No Is there an active or inactive eagle nest within 660 feet of the action area of the proposed project area?

### Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA)

Yes Does the project have impacts on one or more Waters of the U.S. or wetlands?

Yes Is the project covered by a Nationwide Permit?

No Is the project covered by an Individual Permit from the USACE?

Comments:

Coverage under NWP 14 (Linear Transportation Projects) expected to apply to project.

### Executive Order 13112 on Invasive Species

Yes Would the project be in compliance with EO 13112?

Comments:

### Executive Memorandum on Beneficial Landscaping

Yes Would landscaping be included in the proposed projects?

Describe landscaping activities:

ROW re-vegetation after construction

Yes Would the proposed project be in compliance with the Executive Memorandum on Beneficial Landscaping?



## Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA)

Yes Would the project require new ROW or permanent easements (do not include temporary easements)?

Yes Is the project located in a "non-urbanized area" that contain areas mapped as prime, unique, statewide important or locally important farmland by the NRCS Web Soil Survey or [Census Bureau](#)?

Date that the [Web Soil Survey](#) was accessed: August 10, 2016

No Was the score on Part IV of FPPA Form SCS-CPA 106 or AD-1006 equal to or greater than 60?

## General Comments





**Biological Evaluation Form**

2.   No   NDD and TCAP review indicates adverse impacts to remnant vegetation?

\*Explanation:

No remnant vegetation present.

3.   Yes   Does the project require a NWP with PCN or IP by USACE?

\*Explanation:

NWP with PCN due to wetland loss of 0.32 acre near Stewart's Creek crossing.

4.   No   Does the project include more than 200 linear feet of stream channel for each single and complete crossing of one or more of the following that is not already channelized or otherwise maintained:

  No   Channel realignment; or

  No   Stream bed or stream bank excavation, scraping, clearing, or other permanent disturbance.

\*Explanation:

Assumes existing bridge remains unchanged and new lanes span Stewart's Creek.

5.   No   Does the project contain known isolated wetlands outside the TxDOT ROW that will be directly impacted by the project?

\*Explanation:

6.   Yes   Would the project impact at least 0.10 acre of riparian vegetation?

\*Explanation:

Impacts due to construction of new lanes at Stewarts Creek crossing; can be avoided or minimized.

7.   Yes   Does project disturb a habitat type in an area equal to or greater than the area of disturbance indicated in the Threshold Table Programmatic Agreement?

\*Explanation:

Expected 9.2-acre impacts on Mixed Woodland and Forest habitat south of existing roadway exceed PA Threshold of 3 acres and 1.7-acre impacts on Riparian habitat in area of Stewarts Creek crossing exceed PA Threshold of 0.1 acre.

\*Attach associated file of EMST output (Mapper Report or other Excel File which includes MOU Type, Ecosystem Name, Common/Vegetation Type Name) in ECOS

Excel File Name:

EMST Table

7.1   Yes   Is there a discrepancy between actual habitat(s) and EMST mapped habitat(s)?

\*Explanation:

EMST map includes some wooded areas classified as Urban and some roadway areas classified as Mixed Woodland and Forest.

Attach file showing discrepancy between actual and EMST mapped habitat(s).

File Name:

EMST discrepancy resolution



## Is TPWD Coordination Required?

Yes

- Early Coordination
- Administrated Coordination - Must be conducted through ENV-NRM

BMPs Implemented or EPICs included (as necessary):

Bird, Fish, Tree Bat, Bridge Bat, Mussels BMPs; contractors will be advised of potential occurrence in the project area, and to avoid harming the species if encountered (for plains spotted skunk and timber rattlesnake), and in the case of the plains spotted skunk, to avoid unnecessary impacts to dens.

### TxDOT Contact Information

Name: Dr. Stanley Cooper

Phone Number: 713-802-5244

E-mail: Stanley.Cooper@txdot.gov



## Findings

### *Endangered Species Act (ESA)*

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the project action area is within the range and in suitable habitat of a federally protected species. Based on the following information, the proposed project will not affect protected species and/or their habitat and will not impact areas that have been designated as critical habitat by the USFWS.

Least tern (*Sterna antillarum*) - Not affected (project is not a wind-related project within migratory route).  
Piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) - Not affected (project is not a wind-related project within migratory route).  
Red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) - Not affected (project is not a wind-related project within migratory route).  
Red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*)- Not affected (no nesting or foraging habitat in vicinity of project)

Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will not be required. The USFWS IPaC website was accessed on July 7, 2016.

### *Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)*

Essential fish habitat is defined by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) as those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity. Tidally influenced waters do not occur within the project action area. Coordination with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is not required.

### *Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA)*

This project is not located within a designated CBRA map unit. Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is not required.

### *Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)*

Marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). The Texas coast provides suitable habitat and is within range of several marine mammals including the West Indian Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*), and bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*).

The project area does not contain suitable habitat for marine mammals. Coordination with NMFS is not required.

### *Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)*

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) states that it is unlawful to kill, capture, collect, possess, buy, sell, trade, or transport any migratory bird, nest, young, feather, or egg in part or in whole, without a federal permit issued in accordance within the Act's policies and regulations.

A site survey did not identify active nests within the project action area. TxDOT will take all appropriate actions to prevent the take of migratory birds, their active nests, eggs, or young by the use of proper phasing of the project or other appropriate actions.

A MBTA appropriate EPIC will be included in the project file.



*Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA)*

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) of 1958 requires that federal agencies obtain comments from USFWS and TPWD. This coordination is required whenever a project involves impounding, diverting, or deepening a stream channel or other body of water.

The proposed project is authorized under a Section 404 of the Clean Water Act Nationwide Permit; therefore, no coordination under FWCA would be required.

*Executive Order 13112 on Invasive Species (EO 13112)*

Re-vegetation of disturbed areas would be in compliance with the Executive Order on Invasive Species (EO 13112). Regionally native and non-invasive plants will be used to the extent practicable in landscaping and re-vegetation.

*Executive Memorandum on Beneficial Landscaping*

Landscaping would be a part of the proposed project activities. Re-vegetation of disturbed areas would be in compliance with the Executive Memorandum on Beneficial Landscaping (26Apr94). Regionally native and non-invasive plants will be used to the extent practicable in landscaping and re-vegetation.

ROW re-vegetation after construction

*Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA)*

The proposed project would convert farmland subject to the FPPA to a nonagricultural, transportation use. However, the combined scores of the relative value of the farmland and the site assessment completed by TxDOT do not warrant further consideration for protection and no additional sites need to be evaluated.

**Signatures:**

  No   Was this form completed by TxDOT environmental staff?

Prepared By: Elena Pinto-Torres Title: Biologist

**Elena Pinto-Torres** Digitally signed by Elena Pinto-Torres  
Date: 2016.08.09 16:33:34 -05'00' Date: August 9, 2016  
*Signature*

TxDOT Reviewer: Dr. Stanley Cooper Title: Asst. Env. Supervisor

**Stanley W. Cooper** Digitally signed by Stanley W. Cooper  
DN: cn=Stanley W. Cooper, o=TxDOT, ou=Houston District,  
email=Stanley.Cooper@ttdot.gov, c=US  
Date: 2016.12.05 15:40:51 -06'00' Date: December 5, 2016  
*Signature*



## *Suggested Attachments*

**Aerial Map (with delineated project boundaries)**

**USFWS T&E List**

**TPWD T&E List**

**Species Impact Table**

**NDD EOID List and Tracked Managed Areas (Required for TPWD Coordination)**

**NOAA EFH Mapper Printout**

**USFWS CBRA Mapper Printout**

**EMST Project MOU Summary Table (Required for TPWD Coordination)**

**TPWD SGCN List**

**FPPA Documentation**

**NRCS Web Soil Survey Map**

**Census Bureau Urbanized Area Map**

**Landscaping Plans**

**Photos (Required for TPWD Coordination)**

**Previous TPWD Coordination Documentation (if applicable)**



## Biological Evaluation Form

The following table shows the revision history for this guidance document.

Revision History	
Effective Date Month, Year	Reason for and Description of Change
May 2014	Version 1 released.
August 2015	<p>Version 2 released.</p> <p>Revised the overall appearance to be more consistent with a form.</p> <p>Upgraded the District and County selection fields for increased simplicity.</p> <p>Included the NEPA Assignment MOU language for projects that are assigned to TxDOT under the NEPA Assignment MOU.</p> <p>Revised the Endangered Species Act to distinguish between take/no take and affect based on the project having or not having a federal nexus.</p> <p>Updated the Farmland Protection Policy Act questions to be more consistent with the applicable regulations.</p>

## **ATTACHMENT A**

### **AERIAL MAP OF PROJECT**

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 Project Area



0 0.5 1  
km

0 1,750 3,500  
Feet

Source: 2015 Aerial Photograph  
Google Imagery

Document Path: S:\EComm\Projects\233 EPRI\233-018 Loop 336\GIS\_Data\projects\2015 Aerial.mxd



Date: 8/22/2016

Project Area on Current Aerial Photograph

## **ATTACHMENT B**

### **USFWS INFORMATION, PLANNING, AND CONSERVATION (IPaC) SYSTEM OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST**

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## United States Department of the Interior



### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office

17629 EL CAMINO REAL, SUITE 211

HOUSTON, TX 77058

PHONE: (281)286-8282 FAX: (281)488-5882

URL: [www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/](http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/);

[www.fws.gov/southwest/es/ES\\_Lists\\_Main2.html](http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/ES_Lists_Main2.html)

Consultation Code: 02ETTX0-2016-SLI-1053

August 19, 2016

Event Code: 02ETTX0-2016-E-01231

Project Name: Loop 336 Widening

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

#### To Whom It May Concern:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) field offices in Clear Lake, Tx, and Corpus Christi, Tx, have combined administratively to form the Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office. A map of the Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office area of responsibility can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/Map.html>. All project related correspondence should be sent to the field office responsible for the area in which your project occurs. For projects located in southeast Texas please write to: Field Supervisor; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; 17629 El Camino Real Ste. 211; Houston, Texas 77058. For projects located in southern Texas please write to: Field Supervisor; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; P.O. Box 81468; Corpus Christi, Texas 78468-1468.

The enclosed species list identifies federally threatened, endangered, and proposed to be listed species; designated critical habitat; and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list is provided by the Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

New information from updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changes in habitat conditions, or other factors could change the list. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website <http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/> at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species list and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

Candidate species have no protection under the Act but are included for consideration because they could be listed prior to the completion of your project. The other species information should help you determine if suitable habitat for these listed species exists in any of the proposed project areas or if project activities may affect species on-site, off-site, and/or result in "take" of a federally listed species.

"Take" is defined as harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. In addition to the direct take of an individual animal, habitat destruction or modification can be considered take, regardless of whether it has been formally designated as critical habitat, if the activity results in the death or injury of wildlife by removing essential habitat components or significantly alters essential behavior patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

### **Section 7**

Section 7 of the Act requires that all Federal agencies consult with the Service to ensure that actions authorized, funded or carried out by such agencies do not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed threatened or endangered species or adversely modify or destroy critical habitat of such species. It is the responsibility of the Federal action agency to determine if the proposed project may affect threatened or endangered species. If a "may affect" determination is made, the Federal agency shall initiate the section 7 consultation process by writing to the office that has responsibility for the area in which your project occurs.

**Is not likely to adversely affect** the project may affect listed species and/or critical habitat; however, the effects are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial. Certain avoidance and minimization measures may need to be implemented in order to reach this level of effects. The Federal agency or the designated non-Federal representative should seek written concurrence from the Service that adverse effects have been eliminated. Be sure to include all of the information and documentation used to reach your decision with your request for concurrence. The Service must have this documentation before issuing a concurrence.

**Is likely to adversely affect** adverse effects to listed species may occur as a direct or indirect result of the proposed action or its interrelated or interdependent actions, and the effect is not discountable, insignificant, or beneficial. If the overall effect of the proposed action is beneficial to the listed species but also is likely to cause some adverse effects to individuals of that species, then the proposed action "is likely to adversely affect" the listed species. An "is likely to adversely affect" determination requires the Federal action agency to initiate formal section 7 consultation with this office.

**No effect** the proposed action will not affect federally listed species or critical habitat (i.e., suitable habitat for the species occurring in the project county is not present in or adjacent to the action area). No further coordination or contact with the Service is necessary. However, if the project changes or additional information on the distribution of listed or proposed species becomes available, the project should be reanalyzed for effects not previously considered.

Regardless of your determination, the Service recommends that you maintain a complete record of the evaluation, including steps leading to the determination of affect, the qualified personnel

conducting the evaluation, habitat conditions, site photographs, and any other related articles.

Please be advised that while a Federal agency may designate a non-Federal representative to conduct informal consultations with the Service, assess project effects, or prepare a biological assessment, the Federal agency must notify the Service in writing of such a designation. The Federal agency shall also independently review and evaluate the scope and contents of a biological assessment prepared by their designated non-Federal representative before that document is submitted to the Service.

The Service's Consultation Handbook is available online to assist you with further information on definitions, process, and fulfilling Act requirements for your projects at:

[http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/esa\\_section7\\_handbook.pdf](http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/esa_section7_handbook.pdf)

### **Section 10**

If there is no federal involvement and the proposed project is being funded or carried out by private interests and/or non-federal government agencies, and the project as proposed may affect listed species, a section 10(a)(1)(B) permit is recommended. The Habitat Conservation Planning Handbook is available at

<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/permits/hcp/hcphandbook.html>.

### **Service Response**

Please note that the Service strives to respond to requests for project review within 30 days of receipt, however, this time period is not mandated by regulation. Responses may be delayed due to workload and lack of staff. Failure to meet the 30-day timeframe does not constitute a concurrence from the Service that the proposed project will not have impacts to threatened and endangered species.

### **Candidate Species**

Several species of freshwater mussels occur in Texas and five are candidates for listing under the ESA. The Service is also reviewing the status of six other species for potential listing under the ESA. One of the main contributors to mussel die offs is sedimentation, which smothers and suffocates mussels. To reduce sedimentation within rivers, streams, and tributaries crossed by a project, the Service recommends that that you implement the best management practices found at: <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/FreshwaterMussels.html>.

Candidate Conservation Agreements (CCAs) or Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances (CCAAs) are voluntary agreements between the Service and public or private entities to implement conservation measures to address threats to candidate species. Implementing conservation efforts before species are listed increases the likelihood that simpler, flexible, and more cost-effective conservation options are available. A CCAA can provide participants with assurances that if they engage in conservation actions, they will not be required to implement additional conservation measures beyond those in the agreement. For additional information on CCAs/CCAAs please visit the Service's website at <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/cca.html>.

## **Migratory Birds**

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) implements various treaties and conventions for the protection of migratory birds. Under the MBTA, taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds is unlawful. Many may nest in trees, brush areas or other suitable habitat. The Service recommends activities requiring vegetation removal or disturbance avoid the peak nesting period of March through August to avoid destruction of individuals or eggs. If project activities must be conducted during this time, we recommend surveying for active nests prior to commencing work. A list of migratory birds may be viewed at <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/regulationspolicies/mbta/mbtandx.html>.

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was delisted under the Act on August 9, 2007. Both the bald eagle and the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) are still protected under the MBTA and BGEPA. The BGEPA affords both eagles protection in addition to that provided by the MBTA, in particular, by making it unlawful to "disturb" eagles. Under the BGEPA, the Service may issue limited permits to incidentally "take" eagles (e.g., injury, interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior nest abandonment). For more information on bald and golden eagle management guidelines, we recommend you review information provided at <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/eagle/pdf/NationalBaldEagleManagementGuidelines.pdf>

The construction of overhead power lines creates threats of avian collision and electrocution. The Service recommends the installation of underground rather than overhead power lines whenever possible. For new overhead lines or retrofitting of old lines, we recommend that project developers implement, to the maximum extent practicable, the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee guidelines found at <http://www.aplic.org/>.

Meteorological and communication towers are estimated to kill millions of birds per year. We recommend following the guidance set forth in the Service Interim Guidelines for Recommendations on Communications Tower Siting, Construction, Operation and Decommissioning, found online at: <http://www.fws.gov/habitatconservation/communicationtowers.html>, to minimize the threat of avian mortality at these towers. Monitoring at these towers would provide insight into the effectiveness of the minimization measures. We request the results of any wildlife mortality monitoring at towers associated with this project.

We request that you provide us with the final location and specifications of your proposed towers, as well as the recommendations implemented. A Tower Site Evaluation Form is also available via the above website; we recommend you complete this form and keep it in your files. If meteorological towers are to be constructed, please forward this completed form to our office.

More information concerning sections 7 and 10 of the Act, migratory birds, candidate species, and landowner tools can be found on our website at: <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/ProjectReviews.html>.

## **Wetlands and Wildlife Habitat**

Wetlands and riparian zones provide valuable fish and wildlife habitat as well as contribute to

ood control, water quality enhancement, and groundwater recharge. Wetland and riparian vegetation provides food and cover for wildlife, stabilizes banks and decreases soil erosion. These areas are inherently dynamic and very sensitive to changes caused by such activities as overgrazing, logging, major construction, or earth disturbance. Executive Order 11990 asserts that each agency shall provide leadership and take action to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial value of wetlands in carrying out the agency's responsibilities. Construction activities near riparian zones should be carefully designed to minimize impacts. If vegetation clearing is needed in these riparian areas, they should be re-vegetated with native wetland and riparian vegetation to prevent erosion or loss of habitat. We recommend minimizing the area of soil scarification and initiating incremental re-establishment of herbaceous vegetation at the proposed work sites. Denuded and/or disturbed areas should be re-vegetated with a mixture of native legumes and grasses. Species commonly used for soil stabilization are listed in the Texas Department of Agriculture's (TDA) Native Tree and Plant Directory, available from TDA at P.O. Box 12847, Austin, Texas 78711. The Service also urges taking precautions to ensure sediment loading does not occur to any receiving streams in the proposed project area. To prevent and/or minimize soil erosion and compaction associated with construction activities, avoid any unnecessary clearing of vegetation, and follow established rights-of-way whenever possible. All machinery and petroleum products should be stored outside the floodplain and/or wetland area during construction to prevent possible contamination of water and soils.

Wetlands and riparian areas are high priority fish and wildlife habitat, serving as important sources of food, cover, and shelter for numerous species of resident and migratory wildlife. Waterfowl and other migratory birds use wetlands and riparian corridors as stopover, feeding, and nesting areas. We strongly recommend that the selected project site not impact wetlands and riparian areas, and be located as far as practical from these areas. Migratory birds tend to concentrate in or near wetlands and riparian areas and use these areas as migratory yways or corridors. After every effort has been made to avoid impacting wetlands, you anticipate unavoidable wetland impacts will occur; you should contact the appropriate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office to determine if a permit is necessary prior to commencement of construction activities.

If your project will involve filling, dredging, or trenching of a wetland or riparian area it may require a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). For permitting requirements please contact the U.S. Corps of Engineers, District Engineer, P.O. Box 1229, Galveston, Texas 77553-1229, (409) 766-3002.

### **Beneficial Landscaping**

In accordance with Executive Order 13112 on Invasive Species and the Executive Memorandum on Beneficial Landscaping (42 C.F.R. 26961), where possible, any landscaping associated with project plans should be limited to seeding and replanting with native species. A mixture of grasses and forbs appropriate to address potential erosion problems and long-term cover should be planted when seed is reasonably available. Although Bermuda grass is listed in seed mixtures, this species and other introduced species should be avoided as much as possible. The Service also recommends the use of native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous species that are adaptable, drought tolerant and conserve water.

## **State Listed Species**

The State of Texas protects certain species. Please contact the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (Endangered Resources Branch), 4200 Smith School Road, Austin, Texas 78744 (telephone 512/389-8021) for information concerning fish, wildlife, and plants of State concern or visit their website at:

[http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/wildlife\\_diversity/texas\\_rare\\_species/listed\\_species/](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/wildlife_diversity/texas_rare_species/listed_species/).

If we can be of further assistance, or if you have any questions about these comments, please contact 281/286-8282 if your project is in southeast Texas, or 361/994-9005 if your project is in southern Texas. Please refer to the Service consultation number listed above in any future correspondence regarding this project.

Attachment



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Loop 336 Widening

## Official Species List

### Provided by:

Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office

17629 EL CAMINO REAL, SUITE 211

HOUSTON, TX 77058

(281) 286-8282

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/>

[http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/ES\\_Lists\\_Main2.html](http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/ES_Lists_Main2.html)

**Consultation Code:** 02ETTX0-2016-SLI-1053

**Event Code:** 02ETTX0-2016-E-01231

**Project Type:** TRANSPORTATION

**Project Name:** Loop 336 Widening

**Project Description:** Widening of approximately 2.5 miles of Loop 336 South in Conroe, Texas, from IH-45 to FM 1314. The proposed project would create a divided 4-lane highway by constructing a 2 lane roadway to the south of the existing roadway.

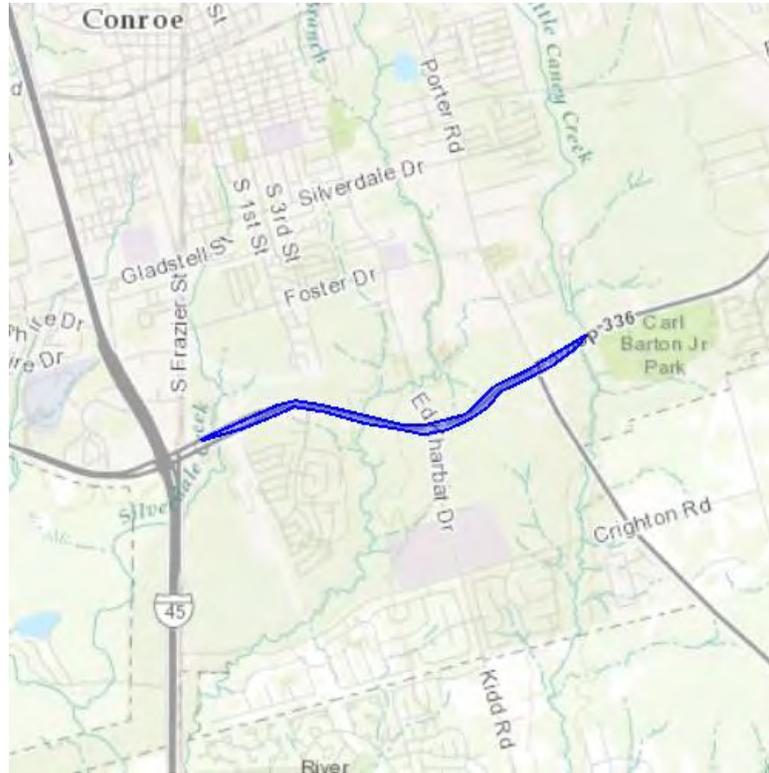
**Please Note:** The FWS office may have modified the Project Name and/or Project Description, so it may be different from what was submitted in your previous request. If the Consultation Code matches, the FWS considers this to be the same project. Contact the office in the 'Provided by' section of your previous Official Species list if you have any questions or concerns.



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Loop 336 Widening

**Project Location Map:**



**Project Coordinates:** MULTIPOLYGON (((-95.45428276062012 30.2815280698483, -95.44767379760742 30.28412222826443, -95.44604301452637 30.28441869914471, -95.44355392456055 30.28412222826443, -95.43642997741699 30.282639860425128, -95.43479919433594 30.282565741445246, -95.43119430541992 30.283455165508276, -95.42844772338867 30.285604573707126, -95.42561531066895 30.28679043393534, -95.42055130004883 30.289458567037553, -95.42098045349121 30.289013883226843, -95.42132377624512 30.288495082899836, -95.42346954345702 30.287086896752637, -95.42655944824219 30.28575280701959, -95.42801856994629 30.285159872426014, -95.42913436889648 30.28397399248833, -95.43076515197754 30.283084573128505, -95.4327392578125 30.28226926496592, -95.43479919433594 30.281898668106958, -95.43660163879393 30.28226926496592, -95.43986320495605 30.28271397934901, -95.44355392456055 30.283603402068238, -95.44458389282227 30.28375163840424, -95.44612884521483 30.284048110404356, -95.44758796691895 30.283455165508276, -95.45059204101562 30.28241750331758, -95.45248031616211 30.281898668106958, -95.45419692993164 30.281379830152893, -95.45428276062012 30.2815280698483)))



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Loop 336 Widening

**Project Counties:** Montgomery, TX



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Loop 336 Widening

## Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 4 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 3 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

<b>Birds</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Has Critical Habitat</b>	<b>Condition(s)</b>
Least tern ( <i>Sterna antillarum</i> ) Population: interior pop.	Endangered		Wind related projects within migratory route.
Piping Plover ( <i>Charadrius melodus</i> ) Population: except Great Lakes watershed	Threatened	Final designated	Wind related projects within migratory route.
Red Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> )	Threatened		Wind related projects within migratory route.
Red-Cockaded woodpecker ( <i>Picoides borealis</i> ) Population: Entire	Endangered		



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Loop 336 Widening

## **Critical habitats that lie within your project area**

There are no critical habitats within your project area.

**ATTACHMENT C**

**TPWD and USFWS THREATENED AND ENDANGERED  
SPECIES LISTS**

**for**

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

**(7/20/2016)**

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Last Revision: 7/25/2016 4:51:00 PM

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

### AMPHIBIANS

Federal Status    State Status

**Southern Crawfish Frog**    *Lithobates areolatus areolatus*

The Southern Crawfish Frog can be found in abandoned crawfish holes and small mammal burrows. This species inhabits moist meadows, pasturelands, pine scrub, and river flood plains. This species spends nearly all of its time in burrows and only leaves the burrow area to breed. Although this species can be difficult to detect due to its reclusive nature, the call of breeding males can be heard over great distances. Eggs are laid and larvae develop in temporary water such as flooded fields, ditches, farm ponds and small lakes. Habitat: Shallow water, Herbaceous Wetland, Riparian, Temporary Pool, Cropland/hedgerow, Grassland/herbaceous, Suburban/orchard, Woodland – Conifer.

### BIRDS

Federal Status    State Status

**American Peregrine Falcon**    *Falco peregrinus anatum*

DL                    T

year-round resident and local breeder in west Texas, nests in tall cliff eyries; also, migrant across state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

**Arctic Peregrine Falcon**    *Falco peregrinus tundrius*

DL

migrant throughout state from subspecies' far northern breeding range, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.

**Bald Eagle**    *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

DL                    T

found primarily near rivers and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds

**Henslow's Sparrow**    *Ammodramus henslowii*

wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking

**Peregrine Falcon**    *Falco peregrinus*

DL                    T

both subspecies migrate across the state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada to winter along coast and farther south; subspecies (F. p. anatum) is also a resident breeder in west Texas; the two subspecies' listing statuses differ, F.p. tundrius is no longer listed in Texas; but

because the subspecies are not easily distinguishable at a distance, reference is generally made only to the species level; see subspecies for habitat.

**Piping Plover** *Charadrius melodus* LT T

wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats

**Red Knot** *Calidris canutus rufa* T

Red knots migrate long distances in flocks northward through the contiguous United States mainly April-June, southward July-October. A small plump-bodied, short-necked shorebird that in breeding plumage, typically held from May through August, is a distinctive and unique pottery orange color. Its bill is dark, straight and, relative to other shorebirds, short-to-medium in length. After molting in late summer, this species is in a drab gray-and-white non-breeding plumage, typically held from September through April. In the non-breeding plumage, the knot might be confused with the omnipresent Sanderling. During this plumage, look for the knot's prominent pale eyebrow and whitish flanks with dark barring. The Red Knot prefers the shoreline of coast and bays and also uses mudflats during rare inland encounters. Primary prey items include coquina clam (*Donax* spp.) on beaches and dwarf surf clam (*Mulinia lateralis*) in bays, at least in the Laguna Madre. Wintering Range includes- Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Galveston, Jefferson, Kennedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, San Patricio, and Willacy. Habitat: Primarily seacoasts on tidal flats and beaches, herbaceous wetland, and Tidal flat/shore.

**Red-cockaded Woodpecker** *Picoides borealis* LE E

**Woodpecker**

cavity nests in older pine (60+ years); forages in younger pine (30+ years); prefers longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly

**Sprague's Pipit** *Anthus spragueii*

only in Texas during migration and winter, mid September to early April; short to medium distance, diurnal migrant; strongly tied to native upland prairie, can be locally common in coastal grasslands, uncommon to rare further west; sensitive to patch size and avoids edges.

**White-faced Ibis** *Plegadis chihi* T

prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats

**Whooping Crane** *Grus americana* LE E

potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties

**Wood Stork** *Mycteria americana* T

forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960



roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures

### MOLLUSKS

Federal Status    State Status

- Louisiana pigtoe**                      *Pleurobema riddellii*                      T  
streams and moderate-size rivers, usually flowing water on substrates of mud, sand, and gravel; not generally known from impoundments; Sabine, Neches, and Trinity (historic) River basins
- Sandbank pocketbook**              *Lampsilis satura*                      T  
small to large rivers with moderate flows and swift current on gravel, gravel-sand, and sand bottoms; east Texas, Sulfur south through San Jacinto River basins; Neches River
- Texas pigtoe**                      *Fusconaia askewi*                      T  
rivers with mixed mud, sand, and fine gravel in protected areas associated with fallen trees or other structures; east Texas River basins, Sabine through Trinity rivers as well as San Jacinto River

### REPTILES

Federal Status    State Status

- Alligator snapping turtle**        *Macrochelys temminckii*                      T  
perennial water bodies; deep water of rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near deep running water; sometimes enters brackish coastal waters; usually in water with mud bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation; may migrate several miles along rivers; active March-October; breeds April-October
- Texas horned lizard**              *Phrynosoma cornutum*                      T  
open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September
- Timber rattlesnake**              *Crotalus horridus*                      T  
swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto

### PLANTS

Federal Status    State Status

- Bristle nailwort**                      *Paronychia setacea*  
Flowering vascular plant endemic to eastern southcentral Texas, occurring in sandy soils
- Correll's false dragon-head**        *Physostegia correllii*  
wet, silty clay loams on streamsides, in creek beds, irrigation channels and roadside drainage ditches; or seepy, mucky, sometimes gravelly soils along riverbanks or small islands in the Rio Grande; or underlain by Austin Chalk limestone along gently flowing spring-fed creek in central Texas; flowering May-September

**Texas sandmint**

*Rhododon ciliatus*

GLOBAL RANK: G3; Open sandy areas in the Post Oak Belt of east-central Texas; Annual;  
Flowering April-Aug; Fruiting May-Aug

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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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Conserving the Nature of America

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[ECOS](#) / [Species Reports](#) / Species By County Report

## Species By County Report

The following report contains Species that are known to or are believed to occur in this county. Species with range unrefined past the state level are now excluded from this report. If you are looking for the Section 7 range (for Section 7 Consultations), please visit the [IPaC](#) application.

County: Montgomery, Texas

[Download CSV](#)

Need to contact a FWS field office about a species? Follow [this link](#) to find your local FWS Office.

Group	Name	Population	Status	Lead Office	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan Action Status	Recovery Plan Stage
Birds	Bald eagle ( <a href="#">Haliaeetus leucocephalus</a> )	lower 48 States	Recovery	Rock Island Ecological Services Field Office	<a href="#">Chesapeake Bay Bald Eagle Recovery Plan</a>	<a href="#">Implementation Progress</a>	Final Revision 1
Birds	Bald eagle ( <a href="#">Haliaeetus leucocephalus</a> )	lower 48 States	Recovery	Rock Island Ecological Services Field Office	<a href="#">Southeastern States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan</a>	<a href="#">Implementation Progress</a>	Final Revision 1
Birds	Bald eagle ( <a href="#">Haliaeetus leucocephalus</a> )	lower 48 States	Recovery	Rock Island Ecological Services Field Office	<a href="#">Recovery Plan for the Pacific Bald Eagle</a>	<a href="#">Implementation Progress</a>	Final
Birds	Bald eagle ( <a href="#">Haliaeetus leucocephalus</a> )	lower 48 States	Recovery	Rock Island Ecological Services Field Office	<a href="#">Southwestern Bald Eagle Recovery Plan</a>	<a href="#">Implementation Progress</a>	Final
Birds	Bald eagle ( <a href="#">Haliaeetus leucocephalus</a> )	lower 48 States	Recovery	Rock Island Ecological Services Field Office	<a href="#">Northern States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan</a>	<a href="#">Implementation Progress</a>	Final
Birds	Red-cockaded woodpecker ( <a href="#">Picoides borealis</a> )	Entire	Endangered	Assistant Regional Director-Ecological Services	<a href="#">Red-cockaded Woodpecker Recovery Plan, Second Revision</a>	<a href="#">Implementation Progress</a>	Final Revision 2
Insects	Texas emerald ( <a href="#">Somatochlora margarita</a> )		Under Review	Arlington Ecological Services Field Office			

## **ATTACHMENT D**

### **SPECIES IMPACT TABLE**

**Table 1: Federal and State Listed Threatened/Endangered Species of Concern in Montgomery County, Texas**

SPECIES	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	DESCRIPTION OF HABITAT	HABITAT PRESENT	SPECIES EFFECT	SPECIES IMPACT	JUSTIFICATION
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>							
Southern crawfish frog <i>Lithobates areolata areolata</i>	—		Shallow water, Herbaceous Wetland, Riparian, Temporary Pool, Cropland/hedgerow, Grassland/herbaceous, Suburban/orchard, Woodland/Conifer.	Yes	—	May impact	Presence of Shallow water, Riparian, and Woodland/Conifer habitat. Recent sightings in similar habitat north of project area.
<b>BIRDS</b>							
American Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	DL*	T	Migrant across state from northern breeding areas in US and Canada, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.	No	No effect	No impact	Lack of shores, coastlines, or barrier islands.
Arctic Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	DL*		Migrant throughout state from subspecies' far northern breeding range, winters along coast and farther south; occupies wide range of habitats during migration, including urban, concentrations along coast and barrier islands; low-altitude migrant, stopovers at leading landscape edges such as lake shores, coastlines, and barrier islands.	No	No effect	No impact	Lack of shores, coastlines, or barrier islands.
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL	T	Found primarily near rivers and large lakes; nests in tall trees or on cliffs near water; communally roosts, especially in winter; hunts live prey, scavenges, and pirates food from other birds.	No	No effect	No impact	Lack of rivers and lakes, tall trees or cliffs near water.
Henslow's Sparrow <i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	—		Wintering individuals (not flocks) found in weedy fields or cut-over areas where lots of bunch grasses occur along with vines and brambles; a key component is bare ground for running/walking.	No	—	No impact	Lack of bare, grassy ground.
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	LT	T	Non-breeding: expansive sandflats, sandy mudflats, and sandy beaches in areas with high habitat heterogeneity.	No	No effect	No impact	Lack sandflats, mudflats, or beaches.

SPECIES	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	DESCRIPTION OF HABITAT	HABITAT PRESENT	SPECIES EFFECT	SPECIES IMPACT	JUSTIFICATION
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	DL*	T	Both subspecies migrate across the state from more northern breeding areas in US and Canada to winter along coast and farther south; subspecies ( <i>F. p. anatum</i> ) is also a resident breeder in west Texas; the two subspecies' listing statuses differ, <i>F.p. tundrius</i> is no longer listed in Texas; but because the subspecies are not easily distinguishable at a distance, reference is generally made only to the species level; see subspecies for habitat.	No	No effect	No impact	Lack of shores, coastlines, or barrier islands.
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	—	T	Migrates long distances in flocks northward through the contiguous United States mainly April-June, southward July-October. Prefers the shoreline of coast and bays and also uses mudflats during rare inland encounters.	No	--	No impact	Lack of shoreline or mudflats.
Red-cockaded Woodpecker <i>Picoides borealis</i>	LE	E	Cavity nests in older pines (60+ years); forages in younger pine (30+ years); prefers longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly.	No	No effect	No impact	Lack of older pines and open, fire-maintained understory.
Sprague's Pipit <i>Anthus spragueii</i>	C*		Only in Texas during migration and winter, mid September to early April; short to medium distance, diurnal migrant; strongly tied to native upland prairie, can be locally common in coastal grasslands, uncommon to rare further west; sensitive to patch size and avoids edges.	No	No effect	No impact	Lack of native upland prairie or coastal grasslands; small patch size.
Whooping Crane <i>Grus Americana</i>	LE	E	Potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties.	No	No effect	No impact	Lack of plains and marshes.
Wood Stork <i>Mycteria Americana</i>	—	T	Forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960.	No	--	May impact	Small, ephemeral wetlands present but in scrubby, successional forest.
<b>FISHES</b>							

SPECIES	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	DESCRIPTION OF HABITAT	HABITAT PRESENT	SPECIES EFFECT	SPECIES IMPACT	JUSTIFICATION
Creek chubsucker <i>Erimyzon oblongus</i>	—	T	Tributaries of the Red, Sabine, Neches, Trinity and San Jacinto rivers; small rivers and creeks of various types; seldom in impoundments; prefers headwaters, but seldom occurs in springs; young typically in headwater rivulets or marshes; spawns in river mouths or pools, riffles, lake outlets, upstream creeks.	Yes	--	May impact	Presence of tributaries of San Jacinto River, creeks.
Paddlefish <i>Polyodon spathula</i>	—	T	Prefers large, free-flowing rivers, but will frequent impoundments with access to spawning sites; spawns in fast, shallow water over gravel bars; larvae may drift from reservoir to reservoir.	No	--	No impact	Lack of large, free-flowing rivers or impoundments
<b>INSECTS</b>							
A mayfly <i>Tricorythodes curvatus</i>	—		AR, OK, TX; mayflies distinguished by aquatic larval stage; adult stage generally found in bankside vegetation.	Yes	—	May impact	Bankside vegetation present.
A mayfly <i>Plauditus gloveri</i>	—		NY, SC, TX; mayflies distinguished by aquatic larval stage; adult stage generally found in bankside vegetation.	Yes	--	May impact	Bankside vegetation present.
Gulf Coast clubtail <i>Gomphus modestus</i>	—		Medium river, moderate gradient, and streams with silty sand or rocky bottoms; adults forage in trees, males perch near riffles to wait for females, larvae overwinter; flight season late Apr - late Jun.	Yes	--	May impact	Stream with silty sand bottom present and trees nearby.
Texas emerald dragonfly <i>Somatochlora margarita</i>	—		East Texas pineywoods; springfed creeks and bogs; small sandy forested streams with moderate current.	Yes	--	May impact	Small sandy forested streams with moderate current present.
<b>MAMMALS</b>							
Louisiana black bear <i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	LT	T	Possible as transient; bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas.	No	No effect	No impact	Presence of bottomland hardwoods, adequate area not present. Mostly urban in surrounding area.
Plains spotted skunk <i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	—		Catholic; open fields, prairies, croplands, fence rows, farmyards, forest edges, and woodlands; prefers wooded, brushy areas and tallgrass prairie.	Yes	--	May impact	Presence forest edges and woodlands.
Rafinesque's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	—	T	Roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts and abandoned man-made structures.	Yes	--	May impact	Presence of bottomland hardwoods and concrete culverts.

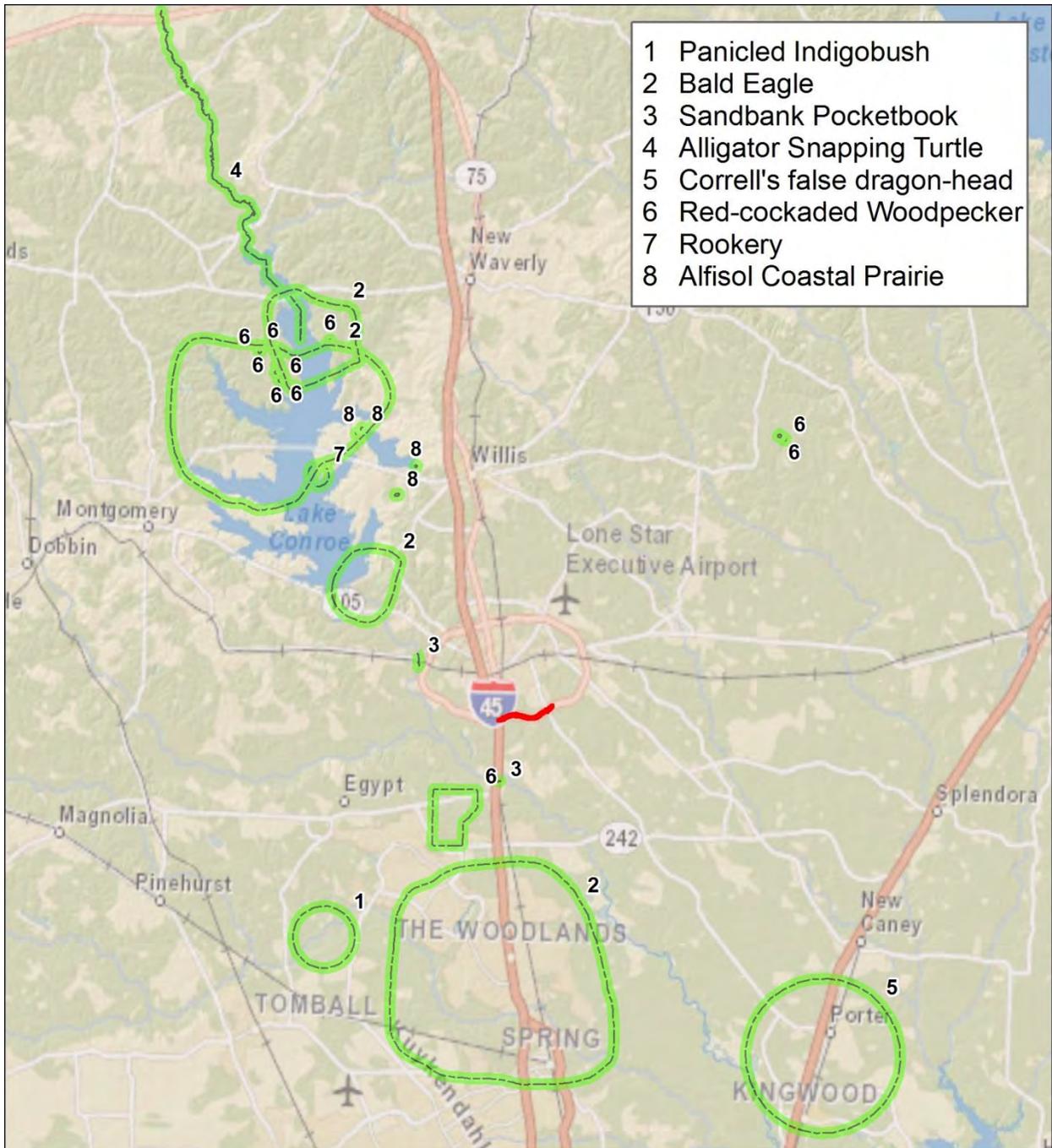
SPECIES	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	DESCRIPTION OF HABITAT	HABITAT PRESENT	SPECIES EFFECT	SPECIES IMPACT	JUSTIFICATION
Red wolf <i>Canis rufus</i>	LE*	E	Extirpated; formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies.	Yes	No effect	No impact	Presence of brushy and forested areas; no effect/impact because species considered extirpated.
Southeastern myotis bat <i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	—		Roosts in cavity trees of bottomland hardwoods, concrete culverts, and abandoned man-made structures.	Yes	--	May impact	Presence of bottomland hardwoods and concrete culverts.
<b>MOLLUSKS</b>							
Louisiana pigtoe <i>Pleurobema riddellii</i>	—	T	Streams and moderate-size rivers, usually flowing water on substrates of mud, sand, and gravel; not generally known from impoundments; Sabine, Neches, and Trinity (historic) river basins.	No	--	No impact	Lack of flowing water within Sabine, Neches, or Trinity river basins.
Sandbank pocketbook <i>Lampsilis satura</i>	—	T	Small to large rivers with moderate flows and swift current on gravel, gravel-sand, and sand bottoms; east Texas, Sulfur south through San Jacinto River basins; Neches River.	No	--	No impact	Lack of adequate current and flow.
Texas pigtoe <i>Fusconaia askewi</i>	—	T	Rivers with mixed mud, sand, and fine gravel in protected areas associated with fallen trees or other structures; east Texas river basins, Sabine through Trinity rivers as well as San Jacinto River.	No	--	No impact	Lack of rivers.
<b>REPTILES</b>							
Alligator snapping turtle <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	—	T	Perennial water bodies; deep water of rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near deep running water; sometimes enters brackish coastal waters; usually in water with mud bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation; may migrate several miles along rivers; active March-October; breeds April-October.	No	--	No impact	Lack of perennial water bodies.
Texas horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	—	T	Open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, including grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September.	No	--	No impact	Lack of arid or semi-arid, open and brushy habitat.

SPECIES	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	DESCRIPTION OF HABITAT	HABITAT PRESENT	SPECIES EFFECT	SPECIES IMPACT	JUSTIFICATION
Timber rattlesnake <i>Crotalus horridus</i>	—	T	Swamps, floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands, riparian zones, abandoned farmland; limestone bluffs, sandy soil or black clay; prefers dense ground cover, i.e. grapevines or palmetto.	Yes	--	May impact	Presence of floodplains, upland pine and deciduous woodlands and riparian zones, sandy soil and dense groundcover.
<b>PLANTS</b>							
Bristle nailwort <i>Paronychia setacea</i>	—		Flowering vascular plant endemic to eastern southcentral Texas, occurring in sandy soils.	Yes	--	May impact	Presence of sandy soils.
Correll's false dragon-head <i>Physostegia correllii</i>	—		Wet, silty clay loams on streambanks, in creek beds, irrigation channels and roadside drainage ditches; or seepy, mucky, sometimes gravelly soils along riverbanks or small islands in the Rio Grande; or underlain by Austin Chalk limestone along gently flowing spring-fed creek in central Texas; flowering May - Sept.	No	--	No impact	Lack of clay loams.
Texas sandmint <i>Rhododon ciliatus</i>	—		GLOBAL RANK: G3; open, sandy areas in the Post Oak Belt of east-central Texas; annual; flowering April - August; fruiting May - August.	No	--	No impact	Lack of post-oak woodlands.
E - State or Federal Listed Endangered T - State or Federal Listed Threatened C - Federal Candidate for Listing DL - Federally Delisted “-“ - No designation occurring within identified county “blank“ - Rare, but with no regulatory listing status “- -“ - No determination of effect or impact required because species lacks federal and/or state listing status “*“ - TPWD T&E species list indicates species could be present in identified county; however, USFWS T&E species list does not indicate a listing status for the species in the county							
Sources: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (May 10, 2016), Texas Parks & Wildlife Department, Wildlife Division, Diversity and Habitat Assessment Programs, County Lists of Texas Special Species (May 10, 2016), and field investigation (April 14 and 22, 2016).							

## **ATTACHMENT E**

### **NDD EOID LIST AND TRACKED MANAGED AREAS**

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- 1 Panicked Indigobush
- 2 Bald Eagle
- 3 Sandbank Pocketbook
- 4 Alligator Snapping Turtle
- 5 Correll's false dragon-head
- 6 Red-cockaded Woodpecker
- 7 Rookery
- 8 Alfisol Coastal Prairie

 NDD Area  
 Project Area



0 10 20  
 km

0 5 10  
 Miles

Source: ESRI World Shaded Relief,  
 TPWD NDD Data

Document Path: S:\ECommi\Projects\233 EPR\233-018 Loop 336\GIS\_Data\projects\NDD.mxd



Date: 9/6/2016

**NDD Element Occurrences on Conroe, TX and Surrounding USGS 7.5-minute  
 Quadrangles**

## Occurrence List for Quads Surrounding Request Area

<u>Scientific Name:</u>	<u>Common Name:</u>	<u>Occurrence Number:</u>	<u>State Status:</u>	<u>Federal Status:</u>	<u>Eo Id:</u>
<i>Amorpha paniculata</i>	panicled indigobush	8			11233
<i>Astragalus soxmaniorum</i>	Soxman's milkvetch	30			11128
<i>Bartonia texana</i>	Texas screwstem	4			6203
<i>Chloris texensis</i>	Texas windmill grass	7			4545
<i>Chloris texensis</i>	Texas windmill grass	8			1736
<i>Chloris texensis</i>	Texas windmill grass	16			431
<i>Chloris texensis</i>	Texas windmill grass	31			7198
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's big-eared bat	12	T		5412
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	22	T		7300
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	59	T		7972
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	64	T		1369
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	83	T		1359
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	97	T		8096
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	110	T		3619
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	122	T		4619
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	123	T		472

<u>Scientific Name:</u>	<u>Common Name:</u>	<u>Occurrence Number:</u>	<u>State Status:</u>	<u>Federal Status:</u>	<u>Eo Id:</u>
<i>Hymenoxys texana</i>	Texas prairie dawn	1	E	LE	3754
<i>Hymenoxys texana</i>	Texas prairie dawn	2	E	LE	2156
<i>Hymenoxys texana</i>	Texas prairie dawn	3	E	LE	5015
<i>Lithobates areolatus areolatus</i>	Southern Crawfish Frog	24			11464
<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	Alligator Snapping Turtle	15	T		12717
<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	Alligator Snapping Turtle	16	T		12718
<i>Onosmodium helleri</i>	Heller's marbleseed	12			2843
<i>Physostegia correllii</i>	Correll's false dragon-head	3			4512
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	112	E	LE	6351
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	113	E	LE	3901
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	114	E	LE	6792
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	115	E	LE	5652
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	116	E	LE	544
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	117	E	LE	5544
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	118	E	LE	2466
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	119	E	LE	7358
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	120	E	LE	7359

<u>Scientific Name:</u>	<u>Common Name:</u>	<u>Occurrence Number:</u>	<u>State Status:</u>	<u>Federal Status:</u>	<u>Eo Id:</u>
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	126	E	LE	477
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	127	E	LE	4156
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	128	E	LE	4697
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	129	E	LE	2743
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	130	E	LE	2744
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	131	E	LE	8160
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	132	E	LE	270
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	133	E	LE	6217
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	134	E	LE	4384
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	135	E	LE	203
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	136	E	LE	4498
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	137	E	LE	3528
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	138	E	LE	7051
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	139	E	LE	1979
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	140	E	LE	1980
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	141	E	LE	1445
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	142	E	LE	5011

<u>Scientific Name:</u>	<u>Common Name:</u>	<u>Occurrence Number:</u>	<u>State Status:</u>	<u>Federal Status:</u>	<u>Eo Id:</u>
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	143	E	LE	3706
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	144	E	LE	6696
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	145	E	LE	123
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	146	E	LE	1867
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	147	E	LE	5305
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	148	E	LE	2171
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	149	E	LE	8066
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	150	E	LE	8067
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	151	E	LE	916
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	152	E	LE	7079
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	153	E	LE	5762
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	154	E	LE	2536
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	155	E	LE	5014
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	156	E	LE	1029
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	157	E	LE	7624
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	158	E	LE	2769
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	159	E	LE	1480

<u>Scientific Name:</u>	<u>Common Name:</u>	<u>Occurrence Number:</u>	<u>State Status:</u>	<u>Federal Status:</u>	<u>Eo Id:</u>
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	162	E	LE	1664
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	163	E	LE	7423
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	169	E	LE	632
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	170	E	LE	633
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	171	E	LE	6405
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	172	E	LE	5312
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	173	E	LE	3944
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	174	E	LE	4907
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	175	E	LE	1145
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	176	E	LE	6575
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	177	E	LE	4222
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	178	E	LE	2273
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	179	E	LE	4611
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	180	E	LE	4612
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	181	E	LE	1834
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	182	E	LE	7623
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	183	E	LE	3650

<u>Scientific Name:</u>	<u>Common Name:</u>	<u>Occurrence Number:</u>	<u>State Status:</u>	<u>Federal Status:</u>	<u>Eo Id:</u>
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	184	E	LE	7066
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	185	E	LE	5499
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	186	E	LE	812
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	187	E	LE	5850
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	188	E	LE	2158
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	189	E	LE	6742
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	190	E	LE	6743
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	191	E	LE	1434
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	192	E	LE	3794
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	193	E	LE	5645
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	194	E	LE	2476
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	195	E	LE	7188
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	196	E	LE	1600
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	197	E	LE	3172
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	198	E	LE	4395
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	199	E	LE	1987
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	200	E	LE	6741

<u>Scientific Name:</u>	<u>Common Name:</u>	<u>Occurrence Number:</u>	<u>State Status:</u>	<u>Federal Status:</u>	<u>Eo Id:</u>
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	201	E	LE	1435
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	202	E	LE	3795
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	203	E	LE	5644
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	213	E	LE	6184
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	214	E	LE	4608
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	215	E	LE	666
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	216	E	LE	6071
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	217	E	LE	3418
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	218	E	LE	7236
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	219	E	LE	1233
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	220	E	LE	1235
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	221	E	LE	69
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	222	E	LE	5328
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	224	E	LE	6901
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	225	E	LE	1999
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	226	E	LE	7749
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	227	E	LE	6329

<u>Scientific Name:</u>	<u>Common Name:</u>	<u>Occurrence Number:</u>	<u>State Status:</u>	<u>Federal Status:</u>	<u>Eo Id:</u>
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	228	E	LE	2717
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	229	E	LE	7634
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	231	E	LE	287
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	232	E	LE	8188
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	233	E	LE	4409
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	234	E	LE	2266
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	235	E	LE	6050
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	236	E	LE	975
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	237	E	LE	7912
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	238	E	LE	2534
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	239	E	LE	407
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	240	E	LE	408
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	241	E	LE	5208
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	242	E	LE	3145
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	243	E	LE	6692
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	244	E	LE	1915
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	245	E	LE	7650

<u>Scientific Name:</u>	<u>Common Name:</u>	<u>Occurrence Number:</u>	<u>State Status:</u>	<u>Federal Status:</u>	<u>Eo Id:</u>
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	246	E	LE	4799
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	247	E	LE	3696
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	248	E	LE	4237
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	249	E	LE	652
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	250	E	LE	653
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	251	E	LE	8054
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	252	E	LE	5773
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	253	E	LE	3100
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	254	E	LE	5822
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	255	E	LE	297
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	256	E	LE	6626
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	257	E	LE	3537
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	258	E	LE	2786
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	259	E	LE	4489
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	260	E	LE	4490
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	261	E	LE	1247
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	262	E	LE	8174

<u>Scientific Name:</u>	<u>Common Name:</u>	<u>Occurrence Number:</u>	<u>State Status:</u>	<u>Federal Status:</u>	<u>Eo Id:</u>
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	263	E	LE	2638
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	264	E	LE	7738
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	400	E	LE	2052
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	424	E	LE	6952
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	425	E	LE	6244
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	426	E	LE	3571
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	427	E	LE	5256
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	428	E	LE	1112
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	429	E	LE	6612
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	430	E	LE	6613
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	431	E	LE	3484
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	432	E	LE	2436
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	433	E	LE	4830
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	434	E	LE	1728
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	435	E	LE	7496
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	436	E	LE	4198
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	437	E	LE	2815

<u>Scientific Name:</u>	<u>Common Name:</u>	<u>Occurrence Number:</u>	<u>State Status:</u>	<u>Federal Status:</u>	<u>Eo Id:</u>
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	438	E	LE	5717
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	439	E	LE	480
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	440	E	LE	481
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	441	E	LE	4029
<i>Pinus taeda-quercus alba-quercus falcata series</i>	Loblolly Pine-white Oak-southern Red Oak Series	15			5487
<i>Pinus taeda-quercus alba-quercus falcata series</i>	Loblolly Pine-white Oak-southern Red Oak Series	18			1489
<i>Pinus taeda-quercus stellata-quercus marilandica/vaccinium arboreum series</i>	Loblolly Pine-post Oak-blackjack Oak/farkleberry Forest	4			7665
<i>Quercus nigra-quercus phellos series</i>	Water Oak-willow Oak Series	2			6962
<i>Quercus nigra-quercus phellos series</i>	Water Oak-willow Oak Series	44			1910
<i>Quercus nigra-quercus phellos series</i>	Water Oak-willow Oak Series	45			5842
<i>Quercus prinus-quercus phellos series</i>	Swamp Chestnut Oak-willow Oak Series	6			1279
<i>Rayjacksonia aurea</i>	Houston daisy	2			3279
<i>Rayjacksonia aurea</i>	Houston daisy	3			4139
<i>Rayjacksonia aurea</i>	Houston daisy	4			2849
<i>Rayjacksonia aurea</i>	Houston daisy	6			5763
<i>Rayjacksonia aurea</i>	Houston daisy	7			4034
<i>Rayjacksonia aurea</i>	Houston daisy	8			4803

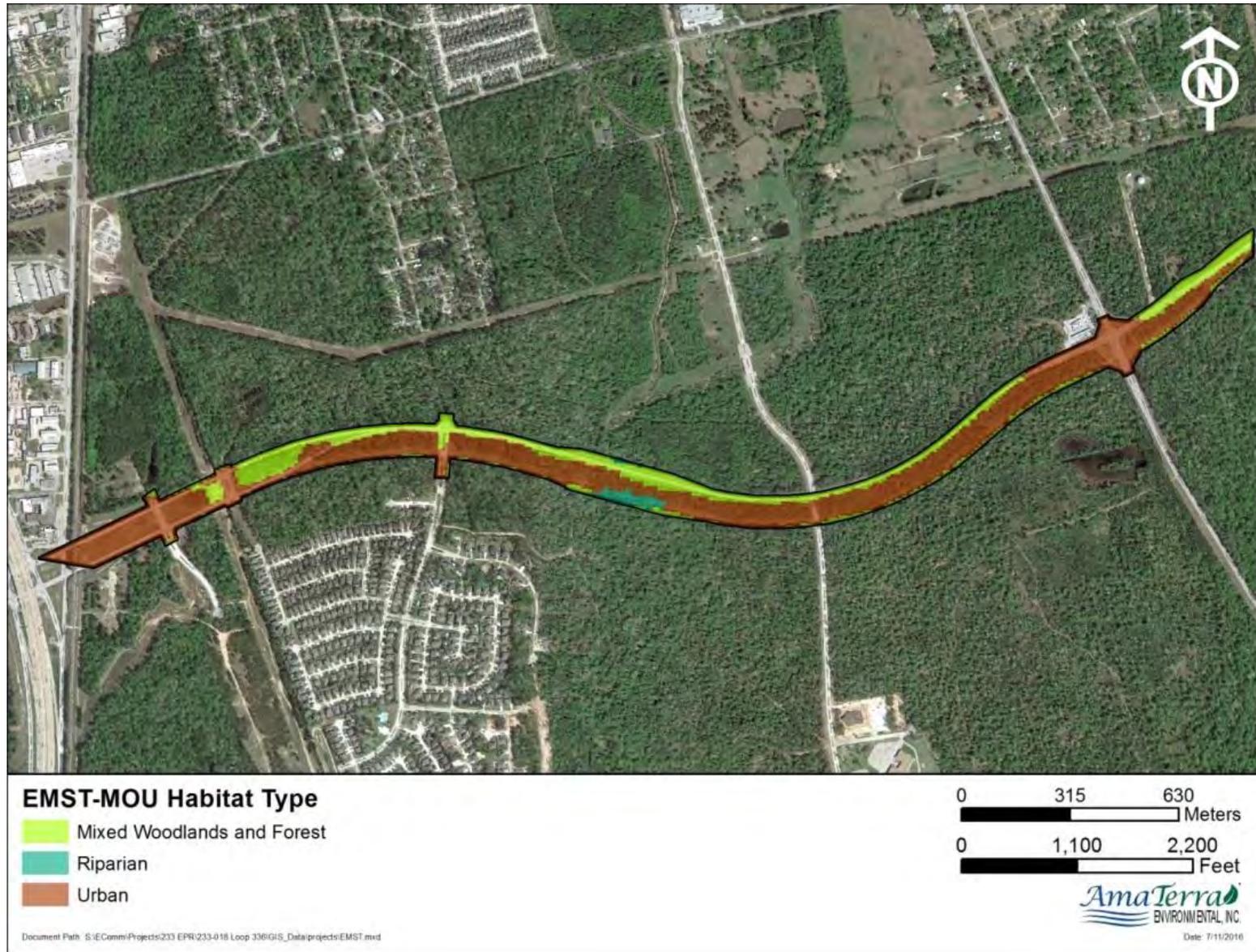
<u>Scientific Name:</u>	<u>Common Name:</u>	<u>Occurrence Number:</u>	<u>State Status:</u>	<u>Federal Status:</u>	<u>Eo Id:</u>
<i>Rayjacksonia aurea</i>	Houston daisy	9			1321
<i>Rayjacksonia aurea</i>	Houston daisy	10			1322
<i>Rayjacksonia aurea</i>	Houston daisy	12			6001
<i>Rayjacksonia aurea</i>	Houston daisy	13			2190
<i>Rayjacksonia aurea</i>	Houston daisy	15			1930
<i>Rayjacksonia aurea</i>	Houston daisy	16			7527
<i>Rayjacksonia aurea</i>	Houston daisy	24			7144
<i>Rookery</i>		219			582
<i>Rookery</i>		220			584
<i>Rookery</i>		222			3632
<i>Rookery</i>		224			5421
<i>Rookery</i>		580			5876
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium - Paspalum plicatulum - Sorghastrum nutans - Dichanthelium oligosanthes - Paspalum setaceum - Symphyotrichum pratense Alfisol Grassland</i>	Alfisol Coastal Prairie	114			11784
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium - Paspalum plicatulum - Sorghastrum nutans - Dichanthelium oligosanthes - Paspalum setaceum - Symphyotrichum pratense Alfisol Grassland</i>	Alfisol Coastal Prairie	115			11785
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium - Rudbeckia missouriensis - Grindelia lanceolata - (Liatris mucronata) Herbaceous Vegetation</i>	West Gulf Coastal Plain Fleming Calcareous Prairie	4			11632
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium - Rudbeckia missouriensis - Grindelia lanceolata - (Liatris mucronata) Herbaceous Vegetation</i>	West Gulf Coastal Plain Fleming Calcareous Prairie	5			11633

<u>Scientific Name:</u>	<u>Common Name:</u>	<u>Occurrence Number:</u>	<u>State Status:</u>	<u>Federal Status:</u>	<u>Eo Id:</u>
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium-sorghastrum nutans</i> <i>series</i>	Little Bluestem-indiangrass Series	91			6543
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium-sorghastrum nutans</i> <i>series</i>	Little Bluestem-indiangrass Series	92			1067
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium-sorghastrum nutans</i> <i>series</i>	Little Bluestem-indiangrass Series	98			7573
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium-sorghastrum nutans</i> <i>series</i>	Little Bluestem-indiangrass Series	101			6544
<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	Eastern spotted skunk	26			12770
<i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i>	plains spotted skunk	6			4254

## **ATTACHMENT F**

### **EMST PROJECT AREA MAP AND SUMMARY TABLE**

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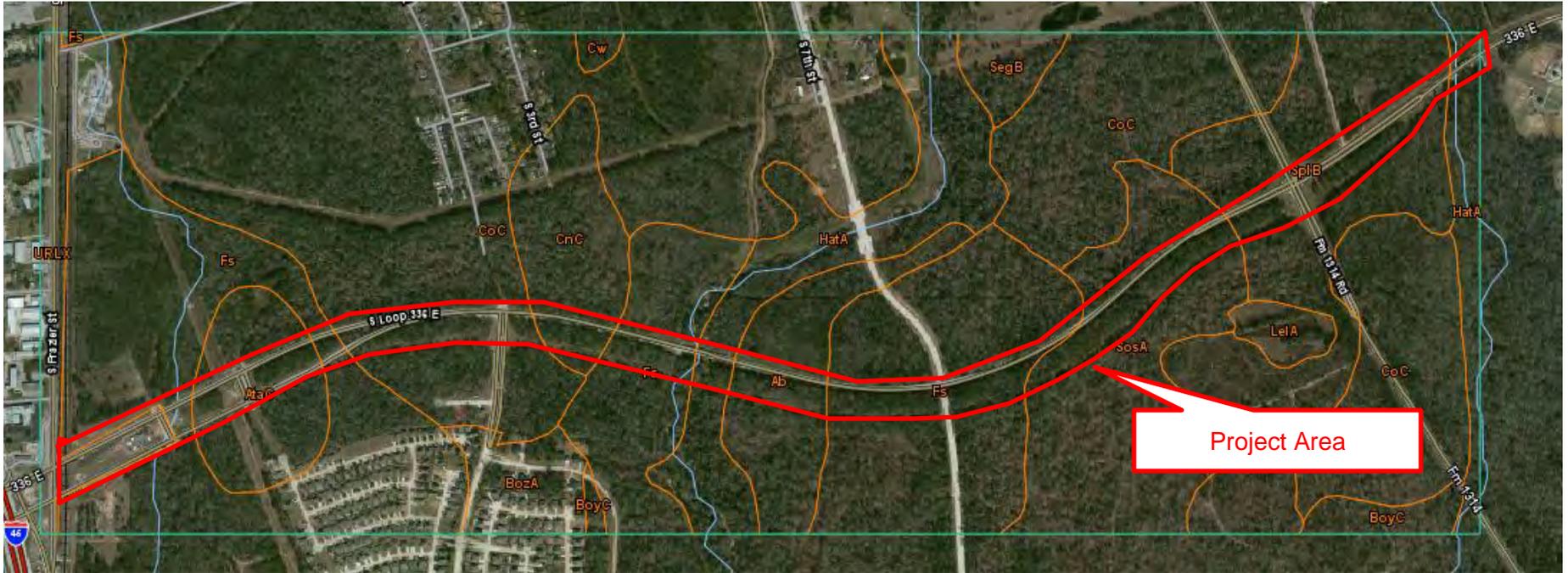
MOU Habitats mapped by EMST

<b>MOU Habitat Type</b>	<b>Programmatic Agreement Threshold (acres)</b>	<b>Acres Mapped by EMST in Project Area</b>	<b>Actual acres in Project Area</b>	<b>Acres Impacted</b>	<b>Exceeds PA Threshold?</b>
Mixed Woodlands and Forest	3	24.7	50.9	9.2	Yes
Riparian	0.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	Yes
Urban	n/a	62.7	36.5	0	n/a

## **ATTACHMENT G**

### **FPPA DOCUMENTATION**

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Report — Prime and other Important Farmlands		
Montgomery County, Texas		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
Ab	Landman fine sand	Farmland of statewide importance
AtaC	Atasco fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BoyC	Boy loamy fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BozA	Boy-Urban land complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CnC	Conroe gravelly loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CoC	Conroe loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Cw	Crowley fine sandy loam	Not prime farmland
Fs	Lilbert loamy fine sand	Not prime farmland
HatA	Hatliff-Pluck-Kian complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
LelA	Lelavale silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, ponded	Not prime farmland
SegB	Segno fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
SosA	Sorter-Tarkington complex, 0 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
SplB	Splendora fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
URLX	Urban land	Not prime farmland

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS-CPA-106  
(Rev. 1-91)

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING  
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS**

<b>PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>		3. Date of Land Evaluation Request 8/11/16	4. Sheet 1 of 1
1. Name of Project Loop 336 Widening		5. Federal Agency Involved FHWA	
2. Type of Project Corridor- Road Improvements		6. County and State Montgomery, Texas	
<b>PART II (To be completed by NRCS)</b>		1. Date Request Received by NRCS	2. Person Completing Form
3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form). YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		4. Acres Irrigated   Average Farm Size	
5. Major Crop(s)	6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: %	7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: %	
8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used	9. Name of Local Site Assessment System	10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS	

<b>PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>	Alternative Corridor For Segment			
	Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	44			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services	0			
C. Total Acres In Corridor	82			

<b>PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information</b>				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland				
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland				
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted				
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				

**PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)**

<b>PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))</b>	Maximum Points			
1. Area in Nonurban Use	15	6		
2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use	10	10		
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed	20	0		
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20	0		
5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10	0		
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	25	25		
7. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5	2		
8. On-Farm Investments	20	0		
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	25	5		
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10	5		
<b>TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>53</b>		

<b>PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>				
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100		
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)		160		
<b>TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)</b>		<b>260</b>		

1. Corridor Selected:	2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:	3. Date Of Selection:	4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. Reason For Selection:

Signature of Person Completing this Part:  DATE 8/10/16

NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor

## **ATTACHMENT H**

### **PHOTOS**

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Photo 1. Unnamed stream at western end of project corridor, showing herbaceous streambank and floodplain vegetation and upland deciduous woodland in background.



Photo 2. Unnamed stream at western end of project corridor, showing dense riparian vegetation and culvert under Loop 336, facing NE.

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Photo 3. Wet drainage ditch through wooded wetland area west of Stewarts Creek crossing.

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Photo 4. Stewarts Creek, facing downstream (SW) from point near southern boundary of ROW, showing riparian vegetation and sandy creek bottom.

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Photo 5. Stewarts Creek from under Loop 336, facing upstream and showing sandy banks and riparian woodland.



Photo 6. Stewarts Creek, facing upstream from southern boundary of ROW, and showing sandy/gravelly bottom and riparian vegetation.

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Photo 7. Wet drainage ditch with herbaceous wetland vegetation at eastern project terminus, facing west (Caney Creek bridge of Loop 336 in background).

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